EUROPE.

The Murderer Traupmann at Trial in Paris and His Conduct After Indictment.

England's Relations to the Ecumenical Council as Reported in the London Press.

The Landlord System in Ireland as Seen in the North,

Dynastic Intrigue and Foreign Diplomacy in Turkey.

FRANCE.

The Murderer Traupmann at Trial-The Crowd In and Oat of the Court-The Prise

oner Indicted. On Monday that feroclous beast in human form, Traupmann, the deliberate assassin of a whole family of eight person-the husband, wife and six children-was brought to trial in the Assize Court of Paris.

The horrible nature of the crime has deeply stirred the public mind, and it is not to be wondered at that there was an extraordinary eagerness to witness the trial. There were upwards of 20,000 applications to the Judge and Procureur General, but there was only space for some 200; yet the excited multitude gathered about the Court House, filled the corridors and overflowed into the adjacent streets. From all reliable accounts the field Traupmann has maintained throughout a callous insensibility that proves him utterly devoid of all human feeling. He ems no more accessible to remorse than a wild beast of the forest, and differs in this respect from most of the hardened criminals who have preyed on human life. The wretch is only twenty years of age, and is described of "a sombre, violent and ambillous character, with an insatiate craving for money" and of idle habits, though naturally

The indictment consists of thirteen erticles which eight are for murder, three for robbery, one for forgery and the last for using forged documents, knowing them to be forged. From the time of his arrest the monster has persisted in asserting that he was merely the accomplice of the real assassins, and that he merely stood by and witnessed the butcheries, of which he was not directly guilty. All the evidence, which is copious and conclusive, proves this to be a mere fabrication, and that he is the sole murderer. Every step of his progress in this fearful crime has been accurately traced, and the whole weight of guitt rests on his single head. It is a re-lief to know this, and that the world has not produced another savage with similar brutal instincts and the same fell craving for human blood. It is idle to repeat all the exaggerated stories told

by the Paris papers of Traupmann's life in prison for they are, for the most part, in such direct viola-tion of the usual discipline as to prove their untruth

Kinex), struck from behind in the neek with a long knile, must have died atmost immediately, but the murderer had nevertheless inflicted more than thirty wounds upon her body. The two youngest children had been khied in the same manner. The three others had been struck down by an instrument which was both heavy and sharp, and two of them, moreover, had marks of strangulation on the throat. Their fractured skulls, their disfigured races, their eyes torn from the societa and their forcheads furrowed as by the point of a pickaxe, proved the ferocity with ets and their foreleads furrowed as by the point of a pickaxe, proved the ferocity with which they had been mandered." In the field where the marders were committed were found a knife, which had broken in the assassin's hands, and two insuraments (a spade and pickaxe) which had served to commit the crime, to dig the grave and to remake the furrows. Before this sketch reaches you the telegraph with morm you of this monster's doom, and, perhaps, of the final confession of his gulf. It is only to be regretted that the midness of majora tribunals has abolished all that class of pun saments better adapted to such stupendous crimes as these than the shape and easy death now in vogue. World that it were possible to inflict on this insuman beast only a lithe of the agonies endured by the unfortunate Kinck family. "wond that the wretch had forty thousant lives—one is too poor, too weak" for the vengence of the liw.

Parliamentary Progress-The State of Parties-Orleanism-Political Uncertainty and Vaciliation-The Credit Mobilier-Parlinmentary Regime and Progress-The Weath-

PARIS. Dec. 30, 1869. It will seem very tame to turn from the odious but terribly exciting details of the Traupmann murder case trial and calmly set to work commenting on the political events, however new and interesting, of the last forty-eight hours. Still, I must fulfil my rôle of a faithful chronicler and be gunty of an anticlimax. The brief session called "extraordinary session," which was meant to be limited to the simple business of pronouncing on the credentials of new members, is over. It was remarkable for one or two events worth mentioning. Thiers, the veteran statesman and politician, whose genius still deffes the pressure of over three score and ten, made a brallant and incisive speech worthy of his great powers in his palmiest days. The election of M. de Remazat, a stanch partisan of the Orleanist family, was in question, though he was unquestionably beaten by the Imperialist candidate. There is no denying the accumulated proofs of much electoral trickery and corruption. The occasion was too good to be lost, and Tniers, who had been lying in wait for his chance, readily ascended the tribune and administered such an oratorical flagellation to the government as has not been witnessed for a long time. He displayed all the resources of his great talent unimpaired, and in turns denounced, ridiculed, expostulated and remonstrated, with a vigor and in language such as no speaker in the whole opposition could approach. If the majority had been wise they would have annulled the election and ordered a new one; but politicians will be politicians and majorities will snap their flagers at minorities, and so the eloquence and facts of Thiers were ask thrown anway. This trenchant attack on the government surprised a good many; for rumors had spread abroad that Thiers was working round to the Napoleon dynasty, and this seemed the more hiely since the Journal des Debats, the leading organ of the Oriennets, had a fortnight ago come out with a striking leader showing a very favorable leaning towards the powers that be. time. He displayed all the resources of his great

ing a very favorable leaning towards the powers that be.

There is an unusual amount of mystification going on just now, and it is very hazarious to predict where any journal will be this day week or upon what side any politicism will be found ten days hence. The last act of the extraordinary session made up for many previous shortcomings by cashiering by an enormous vote the election of Isaac Pereire, the well known founder of the Crédit Mobilier, which involved everybody connected with it in heavy losses some three or four years since, save and except the unprincipled speculator in question. Undismayed by the erash of a handred fortunes, he complacently consoled himself for his loss of character by the enormous wenith he had uncrupulously accumulated, but his day of huministion came, and when he had the offrontery to present himself as a deputy of France, the cry resoluted on every side, "You cannot ride into this House on your money began and quit our sight." Not a voice was

lifted in his behaif, and the "sacrifice of Isaac," as it is jecosoly called, was consumma'ed—a warning to all figancial rogues in this country at least.

The ordinary session was inaugurated as the other closed, and the first act as announced was the prompt resignation of the Ministers. The Emperor, while gracefully expressing his regret, summoned Emile Oilivier, in just as graceful a manner, to set to work in the Engisis fashion and form a new Ministry. This is the first time since the coun d'état in 1851 that Napoteon has called on any one to do this delicate job for him. Hitherto he has selected his own men and assigned them their respective places. This is admitted to be a conclusive proof that "old things have passed away and, behold, all has become new." In other words, that personal government has seen its day and that the parhamentary régime is now going to begin in grimearnest.

mentary regime is now going to begin in grim earnest.

It would be disrespectful in me at such an imposing moment to dispusy a broad grin at the utter absurdity of what is known as partiamentary institutions ever succeeding in France, even if anything was really known about these men, which is not the case; or, even if they were about to be fairly tried, which can never be waite the executive has more sense and skill in his own little head than the legislative power has or all of them put together. I will not explain myself to-day, but will limit myself simply to saying that Oillyier will form a ministry easily enough. His great difficulty will be to reject the numberless candidates for place without incurring any dumber of mortal enemies. I need hardly say be will select none that will not be perfectly acceptable at the Tuileries, and if I did not fear telling secrets I would not mind saying that his Majesty has ventured to suggest the best men to be selected. He knows that much better than his so-disant Prime Minister; but sudice it, they understand each other Minister; but suffice it, they understand each other perfectly, and while this entents cordiate lasts Officier is safe in his new saddle.

We have a sharp attack of cold weather for this mid climate and a heavy fall of snow for Paris; so console yourselves in New York, as our streets just now are none of the cleanest.

ENGLAND.

The Ecamenical Council-An Angle-Saxon Rumpus and No Peace with Rome-A Dend Cardinal Dressed Up by a British Special-State Church Dissolution-Archbishop Manning and the Tiara-Bishop Temple's Case.

It is astonishing to see what a terrible rumpus that respectable and no doubt worthy old gentleman, Pope Pio Nono, has succeeded in kicking up through ealling together the heads of the Church over which he presides and holding a grand powwow in the good old city of Rome. No other living man, with the exception, probably, of the Emperor Napoleon, could by his individual action have so completely upset the equanimity of Europe. It is not easy, it is true, to understand what particular danger is apprehended from the Ecumenical Couned; but whatever it may be, it seems, like the child's ghost, to be the more dreaded because of the uncertainty that exists as to the precise shape in which it will make its appearance. The English clergy and the English press are in especial exercised on the subject. The former are devoting all the time they can spare from their own squabbles and backbitings to prayers for Divine protection against the machinations of the Roman Pontiff and his "best bower," the terrible Archbishop of Westminster, and the London journals are exhausting all the adjectives in the dictionary in anticipatory deaunciation of all the Council is supposed to be going to do. To be sure, the newspaper commentators on the affairs of the Catholic Church are somewhat inconsistent in the course they pursue; for while they labor to prevent the declaration of the Pope's infallibility and the adoption of the Syllabus by the Council they proclaim with exultation that such a result of the Council's deliberations will assuredly bring about the downfall of Romanism-a consum-

by the Paris papers of Traupmann's life in prison; for they are, for the most part, in such direct violation of the usual discipline as to prove their untruth. The following is a more moderate specimen of the daily inventions of the penny-a liners, who show uncommon zeas to grainty the morbid curiosity once more aroused to obtain every possible detail connected with the appailing tragety:—"On Christmas Eve," says one of the papers, "Traupmann was very gay, and played at cards for a supper, which he wore after supper they danced. Traupmann capered and gambolied; after which he worested and boxed with one of his keepers, who had the worst of it. To console him for his deleat Traupmann capered and gambolied; after which he were steed and boxed with one of his keepers, who had the worst of it. To console him for his deleat Traupmann took his portrait. He has many accomplishments." If this were true we should fancy the infamous criminal was a decided havorite of the prison authorities, or that the regulations of French prisons might be very gray mended. Another account says "to does not like to be spoken to of his crime, but often talks of it himself, and has given some horrible details, derived party from a morrial imagination." It is said that when one day he complained of his hair being too long they offered to send for a barber, but he declined and replated, laughing gloominy, that it was uscless, since "in three weeks or a month all could be cut at one." If half the stories told of his private conversations in prison are at all true it is certain that his signtements are very conflicting. This is maurial enough, for mere is no question he is very anxious to escape by dennals and prevarication the fail penalty of his herbital penalty of his prevarication he is nour the his details of this frightful m

name was familiar to him, but who had been dead over two years. This is the sort of trash to which the English newspapers treat their readers in their Roman correspondence.

Considering the ability, shrewdness and sound practical judgment of the leading men now congregated in home, it will be strange if they do any act that will weaken their Church or bring it into active conduct with any termoral power. That many of them earnestly desire the promulgation of papal inialithmity is unquestionable; but they desire it for the convenience of Church discipline alone, and will probably so declare it as to make it acceptable to those who, like the Eshapo of Orleans, fear that is may be used in a tyraunical manner and may create a conflict between spiritual and temporal allegnance. Archbishop Manning is painted by the opponents of the Roman Catholic faith as the most blind and infatuated follower of Flo Nono, and the London Times to-day worries itself and its readers over the supposed chances of his one day sitting in the chair of St. Peter. Before he left London for Rome he expressed in a briefly Church matters alono was desired or desirable, and regarded the summoning of the Council as an inspiration given to the Pope at this particular time for the purpose of harmonizing and consolidating the Catholic Church at a moment when the most powerful of its entires, the Church of England, was torn by disensions and falling to pieces of its own volition. He believes that the disestablishment of the Irish Church will certainly be followed by disestablishment in England, and he finds in the numerous conversions to Romanism daily taking place from its ranks the hope that the High Church will soon come over in a body to what he regards as the only true faith.

The Church of England has certainly received some severe blows of late, and not the lightest of them has been deal in the fight over Dr. Temple. Notwithstanding the contemptible character of the oppositions men of any reputation or incapacity, and that any corrupt or profli

IRELAND.

Drive from Londonderry to Letterkenny. Condition of the Peasantry in the Eastern Part of Donegal-Lord Lifferd's Letter on the Land Question-The Earl of Leitrim' Estates.

I arrived here from Londonderry on Christman Eve. There being as yet no train running to Letterkenny, I was obliged to make use of the car which passes daily between this place and the Maiden City, as Londonderry is sometimes catled. Our "Irish jaunting car"-for such it was-left early in the after noon, and I thought I should have an opportunity of seeing a good deal of the country; but the "Larry Doolan" of the occasion, remembering, I suppose, the season of the year, was so punctual in his visits to certain houses along the road that it was dark night before we were more than half way.

On the road an incident occurred, to which, even at the risk of being tedious, I cannot resist the temptation of giving publicity. A young man, who was evidently more blant than flonest, confessed that he had no money; but then, he did not think his want of each a sufficient reason why he should make use of his legs in travelling to Letterkenny. Under this impression be took advantage of the driver's absence and secreted himself in that part of the car known as the well, in which for two or three miles of the way he succeeded in passing himself off as luggage or dry goods. The driver, however, having occasion to remove some parcels from the well, imagened there was something in it which he was not previously aware of. He immediately began to examine the place and to administer a few stiff thumps to the object of his suspicion; but the dry-

goods man emitted no sound. At lest the driver caught hold of something, which afterwards turned out to be a human leg, and this he pulled with all his might and main. In due course a body, head and arms revealed themselves, and immediately ap peared on the road a man, who uttered not a word, but, looking about him vacantly for a short time, walked away so mysteriously that the half-scared Larry Doolan believed he was one of those "good people" who are said to be out and about on Christ-mas eve in fairyland.

Leaving Londonderrry, our road lay for several miles along the Foyle, which is an exceedingly pretty river and rivals, as I think, in beauty of scenery, the more celebrated rivers, Lee and Slaney. Parting from the Foyle and going westward towards the dilapidated village of Manoreunningham, our route wound through an extensive champaign, stretching down to the shores of Lough Swilly, and thence forming a beautiful valley to the town of Letterkenny. This valley is somewhat abruptly broken by several nills, which, within a comparatively small compass, greatly diversify the surface of the country. This champaign in its full extent, may be said to extend from the city of Londonderry to Ballyshannon, along the whole eastern boundary of Donegal, stretching inward as far as a line running from Lough Swilly to Donegal say. It comprehends the whole eastern and southeastern part of the county, from the abore of Tyringa on the south to Ennisson wen on the north. This champaign, I must say, is one of the richest and best cultivated tracts sof land I have yet seen in Ireland. The fields appeared to me, for the season of the year, to be unusually green, and even the hills which rose up nere and there wore a very luxuriant appearance. The and there were a very luxuriant appearance. The farm houses were very neatly built, and had all the

usually green, and even the hills which rose up nero and there wore a very luxuriant appearance. The farm houses were very neatly built, and had all the appearance of cleanliness and comfort.

Most of the landed proprietors of this district have the reputation of being most excellent landords; but there are others who, unfortunately, bear a different character. From what I have heard since I came to this place. I believe I am correct in saying that the best and also the worst landlords in Ireland belong to this county. The Marquis of bondonderry, woose estates border upon the city bearing his name, and stretch down within a few inlies of Letterkenny, is a good landlord, and recognizes, I am told, in all its integrity, the Uister custom of tenant right. Adjoining the estates of the Marquis are those of Lord Templemore. A few days ago an outgoing tenant on the estate of this nocienna received for the good will of a farm of about forty acres, which was without a lease and considerably racked, the sum of 2800. This shows the confidence which the people have in Lord Templemore; for it is a fact that the amount paid to an outgoing tenant for his interest in the farm he is leaving is determined in a great measure by the character of the landlord. Another, and probably the most extensive, landed proprietor in the eastern district of Donegal is the Duke of Abercorn, the Lord Lieutenans of Ireland under the late government. His Grace is universally admitted to be one of the best landed proprictors in Uister. His estates, not merely in Donegal, but in Tyrone and in other counties of Uister, are reputed good; his tenants are happy and contented, having little to fear so long as they pay their rent. There is, however, one complaint against his Grace's management which I found was precty general, and that complaint was that he limits very considerably the amount to be paid to the outgoing tenant for the good will of his farm. Though i am unable to say what the amount is that he allows, I have good reason to believe that it i

may have in the soil is to a considerable executive discated.

There is in this county a landlord who has within the last year or two spoken and written upon the land question more than most litish proprietors. I mean Lord Liftord. His Lordship is a man of considerable ability, and ought, instead of occupying his time in writing letters from the wilds of Donegal, to be filing an office of State. But, notwithistanding the many speeches and letters I have read bearing his name, I must contess my hability to understand his Lordship's politics. It would appear that he is a conservative, but anxious to be considered a liberal. During the last few days he addressed a letter to the London Times bewaking the number of pamphiets which are being published upon the Irish question, though he probably forgot his own letter was an aggravation of the injury it deprecated. I do not think he has much reason to complain of the pamphlets which have been recently published on the Irish question; for, as far as I know, they have all been written in vindication of the landlord's privileges. Though he has lived for thirty years upon an Ulster property he is candid enough to confess that he does not know what tenant right is. Probably his difficulty in understanding what it is is due to the fact that tenant right has long been banished from the sphere of his Lordship's influence.

When he says that the holders of land in three-fourths of Ireland sympathize with Fenlanism I must humbly beg to express my dissent from that opinion. So long as the object of Fennanism was understood to be the abolition of the Established Church and the settlement of the land question has revealed its true character, and has given abundant evidence to show that it was as much opposed to the disestablishment of the Church as it is now to the settlement of the land question has revealed its true character, and has given abundant evidence to show that it was as much opposed to the disestablishment of the Church as it is now to the settlement of the land questi There is in this county a landlord who has within

says, it prevents the tenant from subjecting and doing other mischief. The Irish are all willing to admit that when a landlord's and doing other missener. The irish are all willing to admit that when a landlord's power is exercised in the interest of nis tenant it is well; but Lord Liftord does not propose a remedy for protecting the tenant against that power when it is used to oppress him. He has no need to go far from his highland home to find an estate upon which, by all account, the tenantry are in a condition of seridom to which the heaviest yoke of medieval vassalage was light. That estate is in this county, and is not many miles from this place. It belongs to the Right Hon. Whitam Sydney, Earl of Leitrin. The slavery to which the tenantry on this estate are reduced is better expressed in the language of the node proprietor himself, or his agents, than in any sentences it is in my power to write. I quote the following extract from an agreement which Lord Leitring's tenants have been within the last six montas compelled to sign. I wish to call attention in a particular manner to this extract, because I believe the conditions it imposes upon the tenants are such as it is impossible for them to fulfil, thus:—

And it is also agreed that the said tenant shall not, without

them to fulfil, thus:—
And it is also agreed that the said tenant shall not, without permission in writing from the said hard of Leitzim or his bright in the said tenant shall not without permission in writing from the said hard of Leitzim or his control of the said hard of the said shall have been or said. The said of the said shall have been of said of the said shall have been the said shall have been the said shall have been said of the said shall have for strain crops in succession of any part of the said shall specify on the said said; or that he will not have in things more than — acres, or dist, plouds or break up any of the purmanent grass fields upon ine said farm or afterwards fail down by him; or that he will not all farm or afterwards fail down by him; or that he will not not said farm or afterwards fail down by him; or that he will not not said farm or afterwards fail down by him; or that he will not not said farm or afterwards fail down by him; or that he will not said farm or afterwards fail down by him; or that he will not said farm that which shall be unser other green crops; or till with a potato crop any land which shall have been in grass or lea during the previous year, or set or carry off the said land any hay, straw, manure, turnips or mangoid-wurzel; and that he shall not amign, sublet, to fix con-accord for a crop, or sub-divide for grazing, or part with the possession of the said land or any part thereof.

It is unnecessary for me to make any reference to

It is unnecessary for me to make any reference to this extract. All comment can easily be dispensed with. The extract is sufficiently plant for the most ordinary intelligence. It clearly shows that it is quite impossible for the tenants to live on the land, and, at the same time, to fulfil the conditions it imposes upon them. That a peasantry, honest, brave, noble by nature, could bring themselves to sign a document which is little preferable to a death warrant, and which must, sooner or later, consign them to either the workhouse or the grave, is, in isself, a sufficient proof of the servitude to which they are reduced. I do not believe that Lord Lifford, with all his ingenuity and experience, will be able to find an instance proving as strongly why the landlords should continue in the possession of irresponsible power as this proves that it should be swept away. It is unnecessary for me to make any reference to

landlords should continue in the possession of irresponsible power as this proves that it should be swept away.

But I am not yet done with Lord Leitrim. If his Lordship deserves credit for nothing else he deserves, it for his ingenuity; for I do not believe there is is another man in this island capable of framing such a code for the oppression of his tenantry as that to which I have referred. But it is a mistake to suppose that his reputation for shrewdness and foresignt is depending upon this solitary document, remarkable and original as it is. There is another little instance in which this noble Earl finds it convenient to kill two birds with the one stone. I learned from several persons whose authority is unimpeachable that on paying their rents the tenants receive a document which on one side is a receipt and on the other a notice to quit. This document is served upon the tenant every time he pays his rent, so that in case he is unfortunate enough to incur his landlord's displeasure he may be cast out at a moment's notice upon the roadside. Aithough the landlord is legally bound to pay half the poor rate, Lord Leitrim, I am creditably informed, leaves the entire rate to be paid by the tenant. In the Londonderry Journal I find that in Fannet, on one of Lord Leitrim's estates, there have been no less than eighty-one cases of eviction; and in order to prove the truth of this statement the same newspaper publishes a list of the unfortunate tenants who were cast out.

I have not yet done with this county, and I fear before I have done it will be necessary for me to refer to fustances of landlord crueity more terrible even than those I nave introduced.

TURKEY.

The Egyptian Question at Court-Intrigu Against Ismail Pacha Despite the Sucz Canal Opening-Clearing Up a Dynastic and Political Mystery-British, French and Russian Interests-The Late Firman-M. de Lessens Free Speech and Its Consequences-No Mistakes Like in Mexico-The Empress Eugepie's Almoner-Austrian Views in Dalmatia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 16, 1869. Notwithstanding the excitement attending the opening of the Suez Canal and the supposed ambi-

tious views of Ismail Pacha, the Governor General or, as he is better known through the press, the Viceroy of Egypt, both have passed off without any serious consequences either to Egypt or the Sultan. The Viceroy has been abused by the local press of this place to his full content, and every effort was made to secure his removal in favor of his very affectionate brother, Mustapha Fazii Pacha, now residing here as a member of the Privy Council of war and of his intended declaration of indepen at an end by accepting the entire commands of the sultan, given to him by his Excellency Server Effendi, the Governor of Stamboul. There has been an apparent mystery in the whole affair, which is

You will have been aware that at the termination of the receilion of old Mohammed All Pacha, the founder of the present Egyptian dynasty, the government of Egypt was made hereditary in his incumbent, Ismail Pacha. The latter a few years ago succeeded in prevailing upon the present Sulan, Andul Aziz, to extend this privilege to his own children in a direct line, and thus preventing the succession falling to his brother afterwards. The right of the inheritance was guaranteed by the European Powers, which prevented Mo hammed All Pacha's troops from marching upon Constantinople in 1832, during the reign of Sultan Mahmoud II., the father of the present Sultan; but this new favor to the sons of Ismail Pacha has not been guaranteed by these same Powers, and can therefore be revoked by the Sultan whenever ne stail see proper to do so. Ismail Pacha is well aware that his brother, Mustaphas Faza Pacha, has not and never will accept of the act which thus disinherited him from his patrimony, and that ne constantly labors to have it changed. To effect this he spends large sums of money, and subsuitaes the press to write up a condituous crusade against him. In point of fact the act of the Sultan in favor of ismail Pacha's children, and against his brother, is contrary to Islam holy law, and therefore not popular among Moslems generally. The conduct of the Victory, by alarming the Sultan and als present unisters, has been expained as an attempt to threaten a breach of the peace between himself and the Sultan and set all Europe in a hubbub, any of which, the varied interests of France and England in Egypt, and Russia among the Silve people of the Ottoman empire, would come in collision and the Sultan and set all Europe in a hubbub, any of which, the varied interests of France and England in Egypt, and Russia among the Slavic people of the oftoman empire, would come in collision and probably produce a final conflagration. None of them, or, indeed, any of the great European Powers feel any enmity against the Viceroy. On the other hand they all probably wish him well, and are fully willing to see him continue to retain and enjoy all the privileges and favors actually bestowed upon him by his own sovereign, the Sultan. As none of these have been as yet withdrawn they could not but feel that he has a full right to enjoy and maintain them against the intricues of his orother, whom the Sultan has pleased to distubert. By threatening a rupture, and consequently a war, the extent of which might disturb the peace and tranquility of Europe, he endeavored to induce Europe to accept of the other alternative, viz., to guarantee to him and his children the government of Egypt, and so place him upon an equal footing with the two other Turkish princes of Servia and Roumania. Now that the Viceroy has accepted the Sultan's commands, sent by Server Effend, it is fully believed that England and France have consented to use their best influence with the Sultan to declare the perpetuation of inheritance in the family of Ismail Pacha, under their guarantee. Thus he has gained his point, and need be ander no apprehension hereauter that his brother can prevail upon the Sultan to withdraw his insperial tradeh (a sovereiga command) in favor of his son.

As to the details of having the recent firman read publicly for the information of the "people of

As to the details of having the recent firman read publicly for the information of the "people of Egypt," by a little management the number actually present on the occasion might be very limited, perhaps to a "favored few," and as the Viceroy can make up his own budget of revenue and expenses the result may be readily imaginel. Nothing more is heard of his tron-clads, which, with his Chassepots and Remingtons, were all to be given over to the Sultan on his paying for them. All of the distinguished personages who attended at the opening of the Saez Canal have departed for their respective homes. Even the European ambassadors who left Constantinople for Egypt for the same purpose have regained their posts here, with the exception of Sir Harry Elliott, who has gone to England on a leave of absence. It was well known that he was to have returned here in case affairs grew serious between the Viceroy and the Sultan. It is said that he informed the Viceroy that if he pushed matters too far, and so gave rise to an As to the details of having the recent firman read Sulfall. It is said that the barriers of any and so gave rise to an open conflict with the Sulfan, the British government would be compelled to sustain the latter, in which event France would scarcely support him in

which event France would scarcely support an a personal matter.

The speech of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps on the occasion of the opening of the Suez Canai, in which he spoke very harshly of the ponicy of the government of the Emperor of France in Egypt, has brought him to harm and lost him the position of a Senator and the title of Duke of Suez. This now Schator and the title of Duke of Suez. This now celebrated gentleman has been rather too ardent a partisan and advocate of the Viceror, and, peranps, even gave him greater assurances of the favor and support of the Emperor than he was authorized to do. He also, perhaps, assumed more of the glory of the great canal than was entirely agreeable to the Emperor, who in his late speech before the Schate and Chamber only alluded to him as a "Frenchman" (without a name). France, however, is too deeply embedded in the lands of Egypu to allow the canal to become a failure. This would be a second Mexican mistake, and the few additional millions needed to secure its success will, without any doubt, be forthcoming. The protection of the beautiful and good Empress will hardly fail M. de Lesseps in the hour of need, and he yet may become a duke, and the englans (child) which he has just married (as the almoner of the Empress, wh) performed the coremony, rather strongly called the formed the ceremony, rather strongly called to formed the ceremony, rather strongly called the young lady) be also a duchess. This although, by the by, in said to be a most joylal "old rouster" of a French Catholic bishop, loud of a good bottle of Bordeaux and a tale after dinner, even if a lattle too spicy for the ears of a prelate of the inbottle of Bordeaux and a tase after dinner, even if a little too spicy for the ears of a grelate of the infallible Church of Rome. It is said that he even swears a little when over excited; and his own speech on the opening of the canal clearly shows how great and good were his reasons to "swear by" the knedive. What he then said greatly resembled some of the speeches made in another part of the world, which need not be here designated by namemade up more of quantity than quality—and will scarcely be handed down to any other posterity than that of the Viceroy in the annais of his reign. Probably the venerable M. de Bauer will next be heard of in the great Ecumenical Council of Rome, which is to decine on the infallibility of the successor of St. Peter and the perpetual virginity of St. Mary. The insurraction of the Dalmatians against the Austrian government has been brought to a close by their submission. The affair was a misguided one, and could not terminate otherwise than in harm to themselves. There is no good reason to suppose that any foreign government was concerated in it, and that it originated in any other cause than an indisposition of the people of Dalmatia to be drafted into the Austrian army. They are a naval people, who furnish excellent sailors, but never nave had any military tastes. Lest the affair there should, however, extend beyond the frontier into Turkey the Ottoman government has sent a large force, under the command of Dervish Facaa, one of its most popular officers, to prevent contingencies. The famous old Turkish Commander-in-Chief, Omar Pacha, bas recently been allowed by the Sultain to retire from the service on a handsome pension. His health is very feeble and he seldom leaves his house.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Besides being lighted with gas, the streets of Paris require 1,539 oil lamps.

The village of Sardon (Puy de Dome), France, h

been almost entirely destroyed by fire.

An aged mendicant has been arrested at Bayonne, France, who carried \$8,000 in gold about his person. The number of emigrants that left Switzerland for

A pian is favored by the Russian government for the purpose of pushing the culture of cotton in Central Asia.

over sea in 1868 numbered 9,762, of whom 4,755 came

The old bridge of Ponte a Mare, near Florence, cently fell into the Arno from damage caused by late heavy rains. late heavy rains.

Reports from the Prusso-Russian frontier state that immense conjoys of munitions of war are continually entering Russia.

The amount of subscriptions received in the year

1869 towards completing the Cologue Cathedral footed up 181,283 thalers. footed up 181,283 thalers.

The Rappet of Peris mentions that all the Spanish republicans have been ordered to quit that city and remove to Nautes or Tours.

The storckeepers of Rome are disgusted because

the meeting of the Ecumenical Co caused an influx of 15,000 strangers.

An explosion of torpedoes recently took place in the Pyrotechnic school at Toubon, killing seven per-sons and seriously wounding several. sons and seriously wounding systral.

Mexico boasts eleven mints for coining purposes, nine of which are farmed by private individuals and two are worked by government officials.

The London Bible Society has sent 6,690,000 reals, or about \$500,000, to Madrid towards the construction of a Protestant church in that capital.

The clerical journal of Vienna, the Vaterland, has been seized for criticising the action of the government in reference to the last workingmen's demonstration.

A report has been spread in Paris that the beautiful skip Paris Port do Mer, which sailed from Paris direct, some two months back, has been lost off the Cape of Good Hope.

A passenger steamer on the Lake Constance, in Switzerland, recently exploded, by which four tourists and three of the crew were drowned and Domicitary visits have been made by the police of Montpellier in the houses of several Polish residents in that town, and two Poles have been arrested. The reason for these harsh measures is not yet known in Paris.

At Singapore the planters have found that the killing of tigers has been attended by the greater pest of an increase of wild hogs, which destroy the crops. One English planter has, therefore, become a protector of tigers to restore the balance.

CUBA.

Address of the Captain General to the Inhabitants of the Island.

Explanation of Spanish Reinforcements and Increase of the Mavy.

Arrival of Gunboats at Havana.

ATROCITIES OF SPANISH OFFICERS.

The steamship Eagle, Captain Greene, from Havana on the 8th Instant, via Nassau the 10th, arrived at this port last evening.

New Year's Address of Captain General De Rodas-Explanation of the Reinford and Increase of the Navy-"All Spain Wishes a Hand In"-A Proclamation from Santi Espiritu-The Insurrection-Arrival

HAVANA, Jan. 8, 1870. Among the strongest reasons for disbelieving the oft-repeated assertions of the Spanish authoritie and press that the insurrection in this island is in-significant and on the point of suppression is the fact of the constant arrival of large reinforcements from Spain and increase of the naval force in these waters. His Exceliency the Captain General has the sense to appreciate this, and accordingly in a New Year's address to the inhabitants of Cuba, recounting the situation, he gives an explanation of this seeming anomaly which at least has the merit of plausibility. It may be summed up in a few words as follows:-"You could do it, but all the provinces of Spain wanted a hand in it." The following is a trans-

as follows:—"You could do it, but all the provinces of Spain wanted a hand in it." The following is a translation of the address:—

INHABITANTS OF CUBA—At the beginning of the new year, in these days of congratulations and repotentials, it is with great satisfaction that your chief electrates you on account of the notable change in everything that relates to this territory. The danger to the peace of the island, radically disturbed by a part of the natives, who, if at first cloaked the bastard ambition that guided them with albiring programmes, ceased when at last they threw aside the mass, declaring themselves the apostics of arisin and externimation. In view of the lecthal triumphs favorable to the cause of order, justice and right, names synonymous with that of Spain, had, at the ending of the year 1809, the dissipation of the illusions of those dreaged into the robe-lon was a natural consequence. The summer, fatal to Europeans in these latitudes, passed without having to caronicle a single defect to our army, nor have fevers, sua and rains combined prevented it from occupying sections of the island where ordered, administering at the same time severe lessons to the rebeis, and always gaining more credit in overtaking their adversaries than in fighting them. On two occasions—Las Tunas and Santa Cruz—the rebeis attempted the offensive, and you all know the severe reception they met at the hands of a lew sick soldiers that garrisoned those points. It was then when despair blinded the rebel partisans even to the point of their proclatining as boly and just the use of the assassin's dagger and incendary's torch, reducing their country's weathat to ashes in order to rebuild the social fabric, and from then dates the presenting of thousands that daily escape the nonade life and norrible misery to whose they were subjected by violence and intrigue, crowding for protection beneath the flag which in Cuba is symbolical of sure and certain progress. The rebellion is reduced to partisan bands that roam oyer the mountain police, scattered among the sugar and outer course are to be the guardians of property acquired by st much toil. These forces, with the army and navy render impotent the proposition of destruction, and render facue of realization the desire of our country, likewise that of every noble heart—that of snorten-ing the horrors of war and limiting them to those who resist the low.

noble aspirations, the self-denail with which you have firmly aided the authorities render you worthy of my kind congratulations.

Soldiers and saliots, you have again upheld the honor of spanish arms. Your constancy in work, endurance of fatigue, your rigid discipline, the generosity with which you have succored the orphan and the unfortunate, without imquiries, and even when knowing them to be enemies, are virtues which have not escaped my notice, and being your general, as well as of your brethren in arms, the volunteers, alls me with proce. I thank all, and part to your actions, have magalised their loyagity; and why should I not ardemay congratulate you, merchants, in lact all who compose this worthy people? Workingmen, anxious for pence, you offered even your rives to end the war. Citizens, you readered enlicient aid, proffering resources to government as one main. Lover's of your country, you have elevated its credit in a manner that has no example in history. Preserve this precious union, which is your strengting fear nothing from the future. With the help of God, whom only unthinking men despise, and that of honest meil, your Capitain General hopes soon to paouly the island and congranulate you anew.

OABALLERO DE RODAS,

HAYANA, Jan. 6, 1870. noble aspirations, the self-denial with which you have firmly aided the authorities render you worthy

As plausible as this is it may well be doubted if Spain, in the present bankrupt condition of her treasury, and with the embers of revolution burning all over her home provinces, at any moment ready and likely to burst into a flame, would go to all this immense expense of men and treasure if there were no necessity for it and only for the purpose of atfording equal gratification to the people of these various provinces. A significant admission is found in the statement that this climate is fatal to Europeans in the summer, meaning thereby that military operations caunot be carried on at that military operations caunot be carried on at that time. Though this is patent enough it has been denied, and its truthfininess, thus admitted, shows with what intelligence the Cubans depend on the climate as their most powerful ally in keeping up the war. His Excellency is careful to ignore the method of warfare adopted by the insurgents, and from which Spath has suffered so much in the past, and judges the operations by the rules applying to ordinary contests in the field. As to the rest, it is but a recapitulation of the same old, old stories, and field he have hope to a near termination of the lasureredion. but a recapituistion of the same old, old stories, and adds fo new hope to a near termination of the insurrection.

Apropos of proclamations, the Commanding General of Santi Espirita, Zacarias G. Goyneche, not to be outlone by this chief and cheap method of warfare, has issued one to the people of that jurisdiction and the world at large. He states that the necessary forces have been concentrated to crush out the germs of insurrection which atthir remain in that locality. It gives a long resume of operations during the past month, made up of attacks on encampments or bands of insurgents, the usual two or three killed, and arms, horses, &c., captured.

The impurcet of Trintand, in a partial review of the situation, published on the 5th, says the estates have continued granding with sufficient freedom during the past fitteen or twenty days. Fires in the cane have been few and quickly extinguished. Detachments of troops have established themselves at various points in the thils of the jurisdiction, for the purpose of being better enabled to operate against the enemy. Several columns were constantly moving through the district. Two insurgents, named Rodriguez and Lugones, respectively, have been shot. A Trindaid letter of the 5th says:—The insurrection is growing worse, if anything, and all reports to the contrary cannot be relied on."

A letter from Remedios reports an encounter with 200 insurgents not far from that piace. They had three killed. Correspondence from Holguln, the 35th, speaking of the lorce which went out recently under the command of Señor Morales de las Rios, to attack the insurgents in the hill of Vijarn, says that no patticulars of the expedition are known, but it is undershood that the chief does not intend to abandon said hill until the enemy are completely externinated.

From Clerifuegos we learn, through Spanish

From Cienfuegos we learn, through Spanish From Clentuegos we learn, through Spanish sources, that hive additional estates have been partially destroyed in that jurisdiction. The presamakes no mention of these, as the destruction of an estate seems to be regarded like the loss of a battle. The following gunocals arrived here from New York yesterday:—Nos. 1, 2, 5, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. No. 4 arrived a few days since. They were received with much enthusiasim. The Captain General and suit went out beyond the Morro Captain General and suit went out beyond the Morro Captain on a small steamer to meet them, and they entered to the music of several hands, surrounded by small boats decked with flags, and amid the enthusigatic tiras of the populace, which lined the shores. The Captain General made a visit

to No. 4 during the afternoon and minutely examined her, making numerous inquiries concerning the build, machinery and sea-going qualities of the vessol. In addition to the gunboats we have now in the harbor the iron-clast Vittoria and Zaragoza and the frigates Gerona, Almanza, Naras de Tolozo and Pizarro. No American man-of-war has visited us for some months.

Last month a commission, composed of Messra. Colome, More, Pulido and others, was nominated by the captain General for the purpose of reporting your plan for guarding the various sugar estates located in exposed situations. The practice now in vogue of allowing the planters to arm men for that purpose has many objectionable features, not the least among which is that in this manner a large body of reckiess adventurers are thus gathered together in squads over the country, not responsible to military authority and disposed perhaps at any time to take the law into their own hands. The commission reported a few days ago that the best method is to increase the mounted rural police by enlistments from the regular army of those whose term of service is nearly expired and who may be disposed to enter the organization voluntarily. Should this plan be adopted the difficulties of the situation will doubtless be overcome. The mounted police on the Island now number 4,000 and enjoys an excellent reputation for discipline.

Starting rumors in reference to affairs in Spain have been rice here within a few days. For example, that Prim had retired from the government, serrano been declared king and De Rodas called home to command the army.

Murder of Innocent Citizens-Murders and Robberies by Spanish Officers-An Old Man Chopped to Pieces and Thrown at His SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 31, 1869.

Valmaseda's contra-guerilla force has been distinguishing itself lately in the Hongolozongo and Canto districts, and have caused to disappear some twenty persons, several of them estate owners of events, of French descent. One of these, a man named Lacrait, was seventy years of age. Another, named Laterrade, lived on a small estate and had hired two Spanish volunteers to protect it and him from the rebels. His death is attributed to a certain Menendez, an officer of the contra-guerillas, who, it is said, shot him and the two volunteers, in order to plunder the estate, and burned their bodies. Don Eugenio Stable, an old and wealthy planter, has also disappeared, and with him some six white men engaged on his estate, and though it is given out by government partisans that he has been carried off by the insurgents there is little doubt that he has gone the same road as the others.

The crime for which these men have suffered is simply living on their estates and looking after their own interests, and thereby interfering with the commercial operations of the military authorities, who are in the habit of appropriating large quantities of produce and selling it in town. Indeed, the idea is seriously entertained by many that it is the intention to frighten away from that quarter as many white men as possible and to kill off the rest to order to selze upon the cocoa and coffee now ready to be forwarded to market. This supposition would seem monstrous and incredible but for the well known rapacity of Spanish officials, of which almost daily examples are seen. People residing in this city have seen coffee arrive here which the knew some commissariat officers, and dare not say a word. as it would insure their deaths. It is said that the Governor of Manzanillo made one man buy his own cows, in despite of all his remonstrances and the proofs he offered that they were already his property. The great opening, however, for plunder is in the despatching of convoys. When mules are required to take food into the country the government sonds armed soldiers into the streets, who by force rob the people of all the mules they can find, in many cases taking the mule from a loaded cart, leaving the owner to get it home as best he can. The great mass of these aniemis never come back again, and doubtless government is charged with their hire and the proceeds placed in the pockets of the officials. The same system is pursued in the country. "You will furnish — carts and the necessary number of oxen for the use of the commissuriat or the service in general" is the style of order issued, and both are taken away from their work on the estates to attend probably to some fancied requirements of the nearest ensign or lieutenant—for this district is now a military pandemonium, and the lowest officer in the army has power of life and death over nearly all its inhabitants. On an estate where an officer is quartered he is absolute lord, and in case of anything happening which he does not like threatens to shoot the owner or overseer. Numerous instances of small tyranny are mentioned. On one estate the officer wanted to send a messenger on a private erraint to Guantanamo, some ten or fitteen leagues distant. The owner and overseer informed him that none of the negroes knew the way. "Very well," he responded, "then one of you will have to go;" and the matter was compromised by obtaining the services of a negro on an adjoining estate acquainted with the road. A wealthy and respected citizen of this place receptly went to fispect his sugar estate, and began his conversation about business with the overseer in French, when the officer told him to snut up his gabble and talk only Cashinan in his presence. Near Palma Gorians lived an old man named Vival, with his two daughters, in a small house by the roadside. He was well known to all the military commanders, who was wont to stop at his house, and would usually leave h perty. The great opening, however, for plunder is in the despatching of convoys. When mules are rewith which, and what they were enabled to raise from their garden, the family maintained themselves, refusing offers of some officers to escort them into Palma, as they considered themselves quite safe where they were. Recently, a Captain Guzman, of Valmasedas' contra-guerilias, came that way, entered and took possession of the house and began treating the young women with the greatest insolence. Thing of this and observing a pet poodle of theirs, he had it cut in two and a portion of it thrown at each of the girls, Gratified at the effect of this little joke and warning at the sight of blood, though only a poodle's, he had the old man dragged into the garden and there literally chopped to pieces, and is reported to have carried his barbarity to the extent of throwing bits of the father at the daughters. He then dragged the wretched women with him to Palma, forcing them to wade a river on the way white perspiring from their waik. Arriving at Palma an officer friendly with the Vivals, seeing the two girls in this world plight, remonstrated with Guzman, who, in response, told him to mind his own business, as this was his way of settling the disargents. Tomas Stable, brother of Eugenio herein mentioned, recently left here to inquire into the fate of his brother; but the never reached Cobre, whither he was bound, and it is supposed he, too has been mardered.

These incidents are but samples of what is going on in the country constantly, and show the fendish cruelty with which the war is being carried on against the insurgents.

ERIE EXULTS.

The Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Difficulty Settled-One Line, One Maunge

ment, One Destiny. Much surprise was occasioned by the fact that the enterprising princes of Erie made no attempt to disturb the harmony of the meeting recently held for the purpose of reorganizing the directory of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. The mystery of this "masterly inactivity" is now dispelled. For some days past active negotiations have been carried on between Messrs. Gould and Fisk and the par-ties principally interested in the prosperity of the Atlantic and Great Western line, and an arrangement has been finally concluded between the "high contracting bowers" by which the Atlantic and Great Western is placed under the sole control of the Eric Railway Company. This arrangement, besides meeting with the hearty approval of the prominent parties in either interest, is endorsed by the direct sanction of the courts of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. By the new arrangement the Eric Railway Company pays thirty per cent of the gross earnings as rent. The lease is similar to that made last spring, with the exception that it contains the ample guarantees required by the Eric Railway Company that the thirty per cent shall be applied for the benefit of the bondholders. Having thus preserved their line unbroken between Cincinnant, Geveland and New York, the Eric chiefs have taken "On to Chicago" as their next war cry. Atlantic and Great Western line, and an

THE TRANSFER OF JUDGE LEDWITH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-We all remember the proverbs about curses coming home to roost and engineers being hotsted. by their own petards. I have observed in your columns notice of a serenade to Justice Ledwith, and of several speeches made in sympathy with him on account of his transfer to a district different from that in which he was elected. Allow me to state, in connection with the proverbs and these circum-

connection with the proverbs and these circumstances, this fact, that in January, 1864, a cancus of democratic justices was held, at which a motion was made to transier Judge Hogan from the lower district, in which he was elected, to the Harican district, and to bring Judge Coanolly down to the Tombs, and that at the caucus Justice Ledwith was one of the three who voted for such transfer. If, therefore, he is a victim at all he is now a victim to his own invention.

But, after all, is there not a manifest propriety in a police justice being transferred from the district through which he has passed an election of sovere contest, and in which it may be safely presumed that he may, as a politician, have made pledges and promises which, as a judge, it would be indelicate for him to perform? It seems to me that far from Mr. Ledwith being regarded as a martyr, it was justly due to the public that his associates should put it out of his power to perform by his judicial action in the district in which he was elected any pledges which he may have made as a politician.

AN OLD LINE DEMOCRAT.